FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1862. A Text from a Secession Review.

and a Sermon by Robert Burns. Pride of pedigree is the greatest stimulant to exertion, energy, industry and ecomy. (!) Every man in America desires to be an aristocrat; for every man desires wealth, and wealth confers power and distinction, and makes its owner au UNMISTARABLE ARISTOCHAT. Civiliza-tion would cease but for the universal fautry, 1,500 cavalry and seven pieces of desire of white men to become aristo-

It is the wealth, brains and refinement of aristocracy that formed, and now controls and preserves the freedom of our country. It only asks the masses for la- leaving his killed and wounded on borers and Soldiers, and in return over them treerry.—De Bow's Southern Un-

"Pedigree and wealth," say you, oh sapient rebel, is it which confer power and distinction upon their owner, and enroll him among the aristocracy? How despicable, how unutterably disgusting, to hear such slang monthed by one of the prime asses of this Southern aristocracy. In contrast with his braying, hear brave and trus-hearted Ronner Bruxs, the plough-boy bard of Scotland, as he sings one of the noblest songs of independence ever chanted by minstrel:

> It thats, for bottle-Lyenverty.
> They have no hour, in a clear rare round share, we have non-ty-We date to poor for a share for a start, and and a story our rounded here, and a star The count of the galace strains,

Yes, brave Rouser, "the rank" is but the mere stamp, and you might stamp Jeff Davis, and Harris, and Floyd, and the Rhetts, and Yanceys ever so bravely with titles, and they would never transmute the base lead and brass of their composition to the pure gold which forms the soil of the bonest laboring man.

But we are interrupting Bunns, who continues thus:

Whose though our homely arrows don-West looking grey, and a thirt (see from their eiter, and known the) who A man a man on 'a that or 'a that, and 'a that Their timed show, and 'a that The boxes man feet for any

Now, there is a glorious troth, which it is a thousand pities cannot be impressed on the hearts of some people who do not reside a thousand miles from this goodly city-people who regard wealth as the chief thing to be desired, and they would willingly pay a goodly sum of their gold-perhaps obtained by dishonest means - if they could trace their pedigree back to some of the English nobility-a nobility, by the ways whose shoe latchets they are unworthy to untie. But to the song again:

A praces con reckles being lighted. A manying order, and a line. On as beness made, above his small, is all lith he minima la 'thei lith a' that, and a' that. their dignities and a tint. The pith of armer and proble of ar-

Yes, give King JEFF, a crown, and he can confer titles, stars, belts, collars and ribbons on the troop of debanched and corrupt satellites who attend him, but it is not in the despot's power to give the owner of the richest estate in all Dixie the virtues of Washington, the genius of Prizzos and Monse, or the wisdom of PRANKLIN. Away with the neuscless trinkets and trappings of titled nobility, worn too often by falsehood, and erneity, and meanness.

Are higher ranks then a some

We pity as well as despise those pigmy-souled creatures, whose fathers having earned for them handsome estates by butchering hogs, peddling clocks and raising cotton, grow elated with the idea that they are rich, and speak contemptuously of those persons around them, who are compelled to toil just as their parents did. Such parvenus are ignorant of the spirit of the age, and know little of the temper of the times, or they could hear the aroused millions of the earth singing the cheering prophecy which closes the song of Ronner Burner

Then let us prove that we do not not a super-Angelies is self-like at letter. That a super-May weak the provessor of the super-May weak the provessor. That a fact a letter with the self-like a fact like to say at the self-like a Scall limitage. In fact a there.

We were very much surprised and shocked to learn, yesterday, from an officer of high character, that there is a charitable institution in this city, whose inmates are suffered by its managers to insult Federal officers and soldiers in the most indecent manner as they pass by. Such acts are unutterably mean, vulgar, m grateful, stupid, and descrying of severe punishment. It is manfferable im-

pertinence.

We are sorry to hear that a number of our seconds ladies are in great distress, because their friends-Islam G. Harris, the valiant, Forrest, the shedaddler, and Morgan, the chivalcous-have delayed their entrance into this city for more than one week after the appointed day, thereby causing the spailing of a large amount of boiled chickens, sweet-cakes, custards, tarts, and other delicacies, intended to tickle the palates of the gner-

The Devil is undoubtedly the father of liars; but like a good many other fathers at the present day, "Auld Hornio" has a good many rebel sons in Nashville who are smarter than their daildy at inventing what did you do?" I opened a dry

Sharpsburg.

Another Brilliant Victory-General Frice Reported at Iuka!

Robel Loss 2,500

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Huntsville, that a prominent Secessionist, a citizen of that place, and a man of versicty returned This gentleman stated that on Wednes day, the 17th inst, a detachment of Federal troops from Corinth fell in with a small rebet force between luka and Burnsville, a small settlement seven miles from luka, when a sharp skirmish ensued. Both sides were reinforced until the Federal force amounted to 4,000 inartillery, and a flerce battle raged from half past ten o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour General Poics retreated to luka the field in the hands of the Federal forces. The secessionists place Pater's loss at townty-firs handred in killed one agadet, but claim that the Federal loss was as great. It is very certain that if this be their version, the victory is far more decisive for us than the above statement would indicate. There is no rebelforce at Hontsville, except a few cavalry, who are recruiting. Great alarm exists among the rebels at that place. We trust that we shall soon have even a more facorable account of the fight than the one we have given. The Army of the West is aroused, and like the Army of the East, is gathering laurels that will flourish green forever.

A Chapter of Military Information in a Very Small Space.

The organization of the United States rmy, and particularly of the volunteer ormy, is in many respects defective. All the European armies, except the English, have a certain corps of officers, specially prepared, who constitute the "ctat majo of the army. Their duty is to locate troops in cantonments and camps; to collect all statistical information about the enemy's country and roads; to guide troops on the march; to find camping grounds, and to dispose troops in camps near the enemy; to find positions and lead troops to and past them in those positions; reconnoitre the ground in front of amps and penitions! place the advance with their onlosts, grand guards, and gen eral reserves to get, all information about the enemy through citizens, soies deserters, and prisoners; to make military surveys and sketches of camps, roads, and positions: to conduct military topographical surveys of the part of the enemy's country already passed by our troops: to collect all maps of the onemy's country, and to conduct military lournals.

hands the strictly military part of the expressions of sympathy for our opmanagement of the army, constitute in the tactical and strategical operations of troops duving a campaign, the head of

The officers of clat major, being discilinted through army corps, divisions, and brigades, constitute the right hand of the commanders of those parts of the army. We have the corps of Engineers and of Topographical Engineers, who in ome respects are a substitute for an etat are specially prepared only as engineers and not as tacticians. They are but imperfectly acquainted with the mansonvering of tecops in the field, and with tachattle-lield or on the theatre of war. Lev sides that, their number is so small that the army of volunteers may be considered as not having them. Hence, a Division Commander and particularly a Brigade Commander, having his staff filled with aides-de-camps and Assistant Adjutants-General, taken from voluntoer regiments entirely unacquainted with the duties of sar mojor, is obliged, if he understands his business, to do all the work belonging to e'ad mojor himself; and that work alone, particularly if his brigade be detached and acting independently, will take nearly all his time; and if we add to this the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, he is entirely overtasked, and is not able to attend to the small details and irregularities of his heavy blows, but who bears the marks of

By invitation of Captain Pansaca, of struggle. the 19th Illinois Volunteers, we attended a drill of the guard detailed from different companies of that regiment, and stationed at the City Hall. Although conaisting of men detailed from various companies, the guard went through the drill with admirable precision and celerity, showing that They had been exereised with great care. We would like much to see the whole regiment on pas-

Are those guerrillas who some time fires upon our officers and soldiers, while the latter are asleep in their tents, aware that they make themselves been crossed, and the victorious banner Hable to be imfreted for sisseing and the

Saturday, the 5th, announces the killing of General M. Curulax in one of the late batthes in front of Washington.

"Avhat are per in juit for E asked a visitor of a private. He received the usual reply-"For nothing." "Well, but Hes, and can tell at least fifty to his one. goods store." "Opened a dry goods store," said the visitor, " why they could not put you in prison for that." "Yes, but they McClellan's hendquarters are at did, though," replied the prisoner, "a over remember, "who would be free spend it with a crowbar and a billy." Themselves must strike the blow." The

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Rebel Ideas of the Invasion of Mar land

Discussion in the Rebel Congress. -

there the day before he left from lake. The Invasion of the North Approved.

The Baltimore American of the Lith-

We have received this morning a copy of the Richmond Whig of Saturday last, the 13th instant, from which we extract the following interesting comments on the redemption of Maryland, and the discussion in the rebel Congress on the propriety of invading the North

from the Bolemond Whig. Sept. 13. THE REDEMPTION OF "MY MARYLAND." The wrongs of oppressed Maryland have awakened much sympathy throughout the Confederacy. Her situation was peculiarly adapted to reuse feelings of ommiseration and affection. Placed upon the border, in juxtaposition with e of the most powerful of the conslaveholding States; cleft in twain by an arm of the sea and intersected by navigable rivers, which gave full scope for the exercise of the maratime supremacy of the enemy, and with a hostile stronghold overawing her great city, she seemed to be utterly helpless. The Federal apital was situated within her territorial limits, and the direct road by which t was approached from all parts of the North passed through the heart of the This circumstance afforded a speions pretext for the concentration o troops for the defense of that Capital which, at the same time, were readily available to suppress any movemen which Maryland might attempt. These peculiarities of position interposed serious obstacles to any measures of preparation prior to the secession of Virginia. The inevitable division of sentiment, arising from her vicinity to the frontier of the slave and non-slavehold-

ing States, confused her counsels and retarded her action. The faithless duplicity of a timeserving Covernor, and the vacillation of those who held the control of affairs dispirited, the people, and finally delivered them over, bound hand and foot, to the Federal Government. One wild and convulsive effort was made in defence of their liberties and in evidence of their sympathy with their Southern brethren but devoid of organization and concert, i was productive of no lasting results, and the State, overwhelmed by the power of the for, sank into the stellid quietnde of

helpless, though not hopeless, subjection These events were watched with deep nterest in the South. The hatred of op pression, natural to the race, and loster ed by the perfect enjoyment of freedom rose to intense fervor at the establishment of military domination over a kindred people. To free them from their shack es and avenge their wrongs, was express ed as the universal determination. The woes of Maryland were chanted in elegiac strains, and the courage of the people excited by inspiring dithyrambs. separated from us by a broad and (at that time) impassable river, she was united with us in sentiment. While the field of danassas seemed to have secured our The stat surject having thus in their own liberties, we were profuse in these

pressed sister. With the long series of calamities, however, that brought our cause into such jeopordy during the winter a "change came over the spirit of the dream. Large districts were overrun by invading armies. Cities were taken, subjected to the rigor of martial law, and to the brutality of opstart Generals. Our country was laid waste, our citizens subjected to tyrannical edicts, or forced to fly from heir homes. The horrors of war, as de cribed on the page of history, were brought home to us, in their most vivid point in our army during a war, but they realities. Oppressed by the burdens of these misfortimes, we had no lessure or disposition to includge in sentimentality

ver the distresses of others. The situation of Maryland, homiliating as it was to a high spirited people, tics and strategical operations on the secured in point of material well-being not so worthy of commisseration. Her pride was humbled, but her security was guarded. Her cities were garrisoned, but her citizens were not butchered. Taunts and indignities she was compelled to suffer, but her fields were not laid waste. Political franchises were abolished, but unmercial privileges were not destroy

While Virginia was reoling under the staggering blows she had received, while her slave property was rapidly perishing and her sources of wealth dammed up Maryland seemed to have escaped the natural consequences of her frontier postion, and to be enjoying comparative tranquility. She resembled a wrestler, who, suddenly tripped up, has been thrown to the ground with only the damage of a few bruises. The States of the Confederacy were like the boxer who, engaged in a doubtful contest, still preserves his footing, while dealing and receiving brigade - Estroit from Colonel Torono's the strife in his blood stained country nance and lascerated flesh. The rapidity and completeness of her subjection preserved her from the calamities of the

This immunity from the scourge of war did not, it was supposed, change the temper of the people. Their hearts were with the South. They repined at our misfortunes and gloried in our triumplis. They scorned the thought of purchasing material prosperity at the sacrifice of their feelings and their selfrespect. When the threatened hosts of the North pressed on in what appeared to be a resustless tide of victory, to the very gates of Hichmond, the prayers of Macyland were raised for our success, and her arm was only restrained by the betters of the Northern despotism.

At length the opportunity for Mary-land has arrived. Our armies have defeated and chased the invader from our The barrier of the Potomac has of the Canfederacy waves over the soil of Maryland. The time for patriotic songs and sentimental sympathy has passed and the hour for action has arrived. The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican of the feeling of the people be what it is represented, they will rush to arms. I their experience of despotism has produced its proper effect upon a free people and kindled the lire of resistance instead of emasculating their spirit, they will hasten in soize the prize within their grasp. The pride and self-respect and the sympathics of Maryland link her with the cause of the South. Her interests point the same way. A splendid vista opens before her as a member of the Southern Republic. She must, how-

Hitherto she has escaped the rayages of a war in whose success her own welfare is bound up. Now that it is transferred at a critical moment to her territory, she should be prepared to bear her part with fortitude and cheerfulness. A lithe of the sacrifice that Virginia has made will in all probability secure her freedom. Her weight thrown into the scale at this juncture will have a decisive effect. But whatever be the prospect, that important moment, which comes to nations as to individuals, has arrived, in which it is necessary to choose a path yranny of the Northern mob as her sister States, and she has, moreover, the otter experience of subjugation.

We have every right to expect that her people will not only be prepared to fight in the cause, but that they will cheerfully contribute all in their power to the support of this army. Should they remain spathetle at this crisis, it may be regarded as a proof of indifference, if not hostility. Such a course would be almost incredible. Swift coming rumors have heralded to us the enthusiastic cooperation of the people. It is to be hoped these joyful tidin's may be confirmed. We have a right to expect as much, and if true, they may be considered as a sure burbinger of success.

INVASION OF THE MORTH-DISCUSSION IN THE REPRES CONGRESS ON PAYASION. (We can this Resident White, 13th Prox.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 o'clock, M.

ONWARD MOVEMENT OF BUILDING. Mr. Hilton, of Plorida, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whem was referred the message of the President, ommunicating the dispatches of General ee, relative to the late victories, and the resolution of yesterday, in relation to the novement of our armies across the Potomac, reported the following substitute

for said resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due and are hereby tendered to General Robert E. Lee, and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory, culminating in the signal defeat of the combined forces of the enemy in the two great battles of Manassas.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said that the whole country had literally rung with the cry for the onward movement the press had been loud in, he might almost say, denunciations of our officers for not pursuing an aggressive policy.-And now that it was commenced, there ought to be some general expression of pinion with the greatest warmth which ve are capable, of our hearty co-operation in pursuing the enemy to his own onfines, and with strong arms pluck fortune from the enemy's soil. This is but approving a plan, which it will be an honor to carry out, and what he be-lieved was the wish of the people of the country. Let Congress, if needs be, panler to public opinion, if they will so term it, but carry the war into the enemy's country, let them bleed and let them feel the horrors of war. Why then oppose this resolution? Is this just, is this generous to the brave soldiers who are fighting our battles?

Mr. Lyons said that the gentleman from South Carolina has entirely misunderstood him, and unintentionally misrepresented him. He approved of the thanks to General Lee. He approved of the passage of the Potomac into

epresented the gentleman, still he must differ with him in his view which he now stated. He did not know what he meant by saying that he was in favor of nothing more than crosssing the Potomne, unless he meant to say that we must still carry on the war with the defensive policy. Shall we not retaliate upon the enemy who has outraged all the laws of civilized community? In the prosecution of this war, they overron our territory and pursued a course of barbarity unprecedented in the history of warfare: and are we to hesitate when we have the power to retaliate, and inflict upon them ojuries which they inflicted upon us? The gentleman from Virginia was not, ie said, prepared at this moment to do anything more than vote thanks. He certainly had not looked at the phrascology of the resolution. He (Mr. Miles). did not expect the armies to accomplish impossibilities. We will relieve oppressed Maryland, and our victorious armies the foe. "Is," said the Speaker, "is there a heart here that will not bound with exultation at the very thought? Shall we undertake the policy, and then pause, because we might not be able to carry it out? Our Generals are bravely pressing onward, and we cught to back them up in their resolutions.

If gentlemen are anxious to make this a test question, I am prepared to meet the issue. Let us, then, give that meaning to the resolution. I am willing to vote for what is in the resolution. That resolution was carefully worded, and the committee had carefully endeavored to avoid any thing that might give rise to any debate. I am as averse as any man to have Congress to indicate what shall be the conduct of the war. I think it would be most unwise, it would be most impolitic, in the legislative branch of the Government to attempt to conduct the war. But it is eminently just and proper-it is pre-eminently our duty, as representa-tives of the people-to indicate what are the wishes and desires of the people, and what is the determination of the people It is the determination of the people of the Confederate States to retaliate, to free themselves, to drive their oppressors back into their own territory, and let our swords gleam and our banners float over their soil; make them bleed, and strike the dagger to their hearts. We do not propose a war of conquest; but we do propose a war of invasion. I do believe it is the true policy of war to strike wherever you find a weak point within your own limits or on the soil of the en-

Mr. Lyons-Do you believe that we bould go safely into the heart of the

Mr. Miles-I say promptly, yes! I was told by a General, for whose opinion I know the gentleman from Virginia has high regard, that give Jackson one-half of our present army, and although there were six hundred thousand men in the eld, he would drive them all before him. believe now is the time to strike the and Pepe are unable to make the lifth of the House, but after what our armies have land. We have never been invited to enaccomplished, and with their successes ter Maryland, and we do not know how before me, I could not allow the amend- we shall be received. When our armies ment of the gentleman from Virginia to entared Kentucky, where we were invited

prizes of life are not to be won without the public and the country, the erroneous fated move lost us Nashville, and led to idea that Congress does not favor what I believe the country desires, an aggressive

Mr. Conrad, of Lamisiana, had hoped that the cry of "popular sentiment" would never be brought into this House. He hoped that no one representing popular sentiment would undertake to carry

Mr. Moore, of Kontucky-Dors the gentleman wish to carry on this war against popular sentiment? [Laugh-

Mr. Courad-No; but if we allow powhich it is necessary to choose a path — lifticians and gentlemen on this floor to.

She has the same motive to resist the carry on the war, defeat and disaster will inevitably overtake us. I do hope that popular clamer will not find its way into

I know the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Miles) acted very bravely at the battle of Manassas; but I am glad no General on this floor can go out and command the army.

Mr. Miles-We do not undertake to legislate as to the conduct of the war-the policy is a very different matter. conduct of the war belongs to the Generals, while the policy belongs to the state-smen. I do not want a treneral to tell me what the object of the war isthe policy is the purpose of the war.

Mr. Conrad said he congratulated him-

self that the gentleman was not in command of Gen. Jackson's army. This body was not fit to carry on a war, or conduct a revolution, and why undertake it? He believed the opinion

at large would support him in it. Mr. Foote-The gentleman has expressed great concempt for public opinion, and he should not quote it. (Great Laugh-

Mr Conrad-I think if we are going to undertake to conduct this war we had better go into the battle with the

Mr. Ayre, of South Carolina-I simply desire to say that this house will but express the popular desire in reference to the conduct of the war by the passage of the resolution; and having expressed that desire, they will leave the rest to the discretion of the War Department and to the Generals in command. It is the desire of the people that the war should

be carried into the enemy's country. Mirabeau, the French Philosopher, said that the only way to conduct a successful revolution was "to dare, to dare again, and still to dare!" and I wish this army, this people of ours, the Executive, "t dare, to dare again, and still to dare, and dare at once. We have tried the enposite policy long; it has been partially successful. But now is the time to make the enemy suffer-to make them bleed and feel the iron heel of war. I believe we can do it. At least I am willing to make the experiment. We have battled long on our own territory, and now is the time to cease; and I speak the sentiments of at least my own constituents when I say to go in the enemy's country

on with beautier, brand and how to form in mosts his mortal for

Mr. Foote called the question on Mr. yons' motion to strike out the words 'advance our banners into the enemy's

The question was ordered, and the yeas and nave being called, resulted as follows:

Yea: -Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Barksdale, Bridges, Conrad, Conrow, Carrin, Curry, Davidson, Depre, Farrow, Garland, Gentry, Hanly, John son, Jones, Keenan of Georgia, Lyons, Maryland, but there he must stop in his Machen, McDowell, McLean, Read, Royston, Smith of Alabams, Smith of North Mr. Miles regretted that he had mis-Carolina, Swann, Villiere, and Mr. Speak-

> Nay :- Messag, Ayer, Batnon, Bell Bennam, Boteler, Borck, Breckinridge, H. W. Bruce, E. M. Bruce, Chambliss, Christman, Clapp. Cark, Clopton, Collier, Cook, Crockett, Dargan, Davis, Dawkins, De Jarnett, Elliott, Ewing, Gartrell, Goode, Graham, Gray, Harris, Hartridge, Heiskell, Herbert, Hilton, Hodge, Holcomb, Holt, Kenan of North Carolina, Kenner, Lander, Lyon, Marshall, Me-Queen, Mence, Miles, Moore, Munnerlyan, Perkins, Preston, Pugh, Russell, Sexton Strickland, Tibbs, Trippe, Vest, Welch. Wilcox, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Texas, and Weight of Tennessee-02, So the motion was lost.

2. Resolved, That Congress has heard with profound satisfaction of the triumphant crossing of the Potomac by our victorious army, and, assueed of the wisdom of that masterly movement, could repose with entire confidence on the diswill march onward into the territory of tinguished skill of the Commanding General and the valor of his troops, under favor of the Great Ruler of nations, to achieve new triumphs, to relieve oppress ed Maryland, and advance our standard

into the territory of the enemy.
3. Resolval, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of the foregong resolutions to General Lee and the dicers and men under his command.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, moved to strike out that portion of the resolution which refers to the advance of our standard into the enemy's country. He approved the movement of our armies thos far, and thought a resolution of thanks eminently proper; but if it were passed with the words proposed to be stricken out, it would be an invitation from Congress to advance into the enemy's country, and that was a responsibility which, for one, was not prepared to assume. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, said that he

took the floor with great reluctance; but

as he would be compelled to vote against

the resolution in its present form, he

must enter his protest of disapprobation

against this policy. It is said that the

policy ought to have been changed before,

that the people were clamorous. The opinion of the people is not always wise

the voice of the people is not always the right voice: the people are very often wrong. If he was informed by every man in the State of Alabama that the on ward policy was the right policy, he would tell him be was wrong, and he would take consequences of telling him that. The gentleman from South Carolina would make out that the people have forced an unwilling administration to adopt this policy, and that the President of the Confederate States was opposed to Now, is it wise that a man who has rendered himself illustrious as a military eader as well as a civilian, should be hastened forward and made to yield to popular clamor? Our troops have already achieved great victories, and the success of our arms has been marked by triumphs unparalleled in the history of nations. Yet the House was told by the The regular armies of McClellan gentleman from South Carolina that it must back up the resolution of the adthe number they neight to be. I did not ministration. It is a question yet as to intend, Mr. Speaker, thus to trespans on whether we shall be able to hold Mary-

a series of other disasters, until the great Valley of the Mississippi was lost.

It was an old saying that "whom the ds would destroy they first make mad. The people go mad twice a year when they have any thing to go mad about. No war of invasion had ever been successful except it was for the purpose of colonizing the country which they in-vaded. If the policy was continued, we might look for the second day which trind men's souls.

Mr. Hodge, of Kentucky, stated the position of Kentucky at the time the confederate army entered and took possession of Columbus. The State had attempted to preserve neutrality; the Northern men with the determination to break it when they got the opportunity the Southern men preserving it as their only hope, their only alternative between having their country devastated, or waiting till the Northern Government violated the neutrality, and gave the Southern army an opportunity to come with a semblance of right. And it was with semblance of right. And it was with feelings of sad and fearful forebodings that they heard that the Confederates had violated this neutrality by occupy ing Columbus.

Mr. Hodge went on to describe in the most eloquent language the passage of the Kentucky troops from the soil of Kentucky when they knew that their State was about to be turned into a occidoma, a field of blood. He called attention to the fact that President Davis, and Sidney Johnson and John C. Breckinridge, the first men of the nation, were of the public and the whole community from the State of Kentucky. He said that every battlefield, particularly Shiloh and Baton Rouge were white with the

bones of Kentucky's dead.

Mr. Machen, of Kentucky, said that renegatio Tennesseans and treacherous Kentuckians had formed in the State, under the Federal flag, before the Confederate forces had occupied Columbus. Messrs. Wright, of Tennessee, and Breekinridge of Kentucky, also stated substantially the same facts as above

Mr. Foote spoke in answer to Mr. Smith, of Alabama, and brought history to support the invasive policy. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and should be listened to.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippl, said it was not the duty of this body to deter-mine the plan of this campaign but it must be left to the President and our Mr. Heiskelf called the previous ques-

The yeas and mays were called on the passege of the second resolution. Passd-yeas, 60; nays 15. Mr. Sones moved to amend the title of the bill so as to read as follows: "Resolution indicating the policy of war and Congressional Order number One." The

Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, spoke in opposition to the resolution. The resolution was passed-year, 56 On motion of Mr. Foote, the House adourned.

motion was lost. -

Haustanene, Sept. 18.-Information received this morning direct from the battle-field, represented that the battle would undoubtedly be resumed to-day, but up to this hour no firing has been heard at Hagerstown. The forces remain in about the same position as yesterday evening.

Proops are still arriving by thousands and immediately forwarded. Later advices, just received at headquarters, from Hagerstown, confirm the report that there was no fighting to-day, that the rebels were supposed to be short of ammunition, and that the fight will probably commence at daylight to-mor-

The telegraph line in being extended to Boonesboro and will probably be completed to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. In.-Adjutant Slawson, of the Seventeenth Indiana regiment, who escaped from Munfordville mmediately after the surrender, reached here this evening. He reports the gar-rison numbering between four and live thsusand, composed of a detachment of the Seventeenth Indiana, Fiftieth, Six tieth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, and Eighty-ninth Indiana, one company of Indiana cavalry, and ten pieces of artillery. The surrender was made on Wednesday morning, being completely surrounded by Bragg's forces, which are estimated at 30,000. The number killed and wounded on our side does not ex ceed fifty. The rebels acknowledge the loss of 700 killed on Sunday.

MEETING OF LOYAL GOVERNORS,-By the following dispatch addressed to Gov. And many other articles arriving daily perchand Yates, of Illinois, it will be seen steps have been taken for a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, at Altoons, on the 24th instant:

Converses, O., Sept. 14. Gov. Richard Vator, Springfield, III.; We invite a meeting of the Governora of the loyal States, to be held at Altoona, Penn, on the 24th. Please reply to Gov.

> ANDREW CURTIN, DAVID TODD, F. H. PEERPONT.

The following despatch announcing the victory in Maryland on Tuesday was received in Springfield, Ill. : Washington, Sept. 15, 2 P. M.

o Hone J. K. Dubein : I now consider it safe to may that General McClellan has gained a great victory over the great robel army in Maryland, between Frederick and Hagerstown. He is now pursuing the flying forces.
A_LINCOLN.

DIED. On the rad of Sept. At the house of H. Tenger, maintallie, Tenger, Mr. Jense H. Chaswirk, of Grie of Chadwark & Dr. of Christon H. Hi he come the and come areal. I also no rotate the rad come to be removed to the remove the rad come to the

Mew Advertisements.

The Chicago papers are requested in copy that

WATER TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HUMBERY GIVEN TO ALL DI Nominal Water Fox just on the first an example of the first day of the control of medical points of the first day of the other medical points of the Water street will be instrument to me to out are the Water first will be instrument to me to out are the Water first of the first out of the Water first out of t THE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

BOOTMAKERS WANTED.

pass without making my protest against it. If the flowe is indicated, it will greate with the words indicated, it will greate with

DERBY. No. 56, College Street.

FINE MILITARY CLOTHING

Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue

UNIFORMS A Splendid Assortment of Fine Military Goods,

COMPLETE OUTFITS

FOR OFFICERS.

Fine Havresacks, Fine Trunks, (Copper Riveted.) Fine Valises, French Canteens,

3 Row Gold Embroidered SHOULDER STRAPS,

Fine Embroideries of all kinds, Gold Buttons. Silk Rubber Coats,

Rubber Blankets, All styles Parku Collans; Brares and CRIMMINOS, all kinds; Silk and BUNTING FLAGS; FINE CASHMERE SHIRTS; LINEN SHIRTS, GAUZE SILE, GAUZE MERISO and LISLE THERAD UNDERSHIETS; DRAB and BUTY CAUNTIETTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

GRIFFITH & PARSONS

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND WHILE SALE DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions.

FAMILY GROCERIES. PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

DRIED BEEF, HAMS, BACON SIDES.

SHOULDERS.

COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS.

Mustard, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,

NAILS,

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE,

SOAPS, CANDLES, MACKEREL

Whitefish, Herrings,

BROOMS, BUCKETS. COARSE&FINE SALT.

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

CANDIES, FRUITS, WINES,

ROBACK BITTERS.

Suttlers' Goods of all Kinds, for Cash, and sold at small profit-

> Call and Sec. GRIFFITH & PARSONS,

NO T COLUMN SELVANOVILLE, TENNA GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE. MACHINE NEEDLES

For Grover & Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Machines, ALSO, MACHINE OIL, And every thing pertaining to Serving Machines All bands of

MACHINES REPAIRED, W. Forman's Wall Paper Store, Cor. Beaderick Street and Public Square, BY F. SPARKS.

BACON-1,300 Its STATE by WH. LYON. Dr. King's Dispensary

FOR PRIVATE DISEASES. Dit. KING, formerly of New York, by the last foor years of Loopeville, Ky and who has devoted by attentioning and who has devoted by attentional the treatment of private diseases for 30 years, latter himself, leaving attended to a practice for so many years, and cored so many three-sonat, he is enabled to a practice of the stary all distances of a private nature, no matter him had they may be from implications medical treatment of from region of their own. In Etmy biggers of No. 36 beautiful distance to their who, its little biggers are not story, where the rerus all their y and the repeater which by a distance of a private stater.

Supportion cored without macroous medicines or in tionistics during without assessing medicines of the electronic with business. Strengton of will be recent links, effectually cored a few slays, by an operation which cannot so pain where a carboline cause such the encryed, perhaps no disease causes more, muchief and under support a constitution so much. Syptime, with all the diseases of the sain, growing out of anglest or has treatment, can be effectually sent of anglest or has treatment, can be effectually

ent of anglest or bas krasinent, can be ellectually cared in a loss days.

Account Weakman — Zarilombratentine having heas given be this disease, and all the consequences of forther mixed in its constant in the consequence of the particular labels of inconsiderate postine, and encounter and stone of the particular parties are constitutine, remarking the subject which will neder, mine the constitutine, remarking the subject which we income of toosis, and a sing promains of age from my bring the subject which we would not also be remarked to be a first lay of the law of the law of the lay of the lay